Please replace paragraph [0031] with the following amended paragraph:

**[0031]** As shown specifically in the schematic illustration of FIG. 3, but pertainable to all washer constructions, during periods of the automatic washer operation, water is supplied into the automatic washer 30' from an external source 50'. Preferably, both a hot water and cold water supply is fluidly connected to the automatic washer 30'. A flow valve 52', controls the inlet of wash liquid into the washer 30'. Wash liquid is sprayed into the wash basket 42' through an inlet nozzle 54'. A controller 60', which may be in the form of an electronic controller, controls the operation of the washer in accordance with the present invention. Controller 60' is operatively connected to the motor [[44']]36' and the flow valve 52'. Controller 60' provides an oscillation signal (*e.g.*, an on/off or variable speed signal) to the motor [[44']]36' for inducing the wash basket 42', and hence the wash chamber 44' to rotate.

Please replace paragraph [0034] with the following amended paragraph:

**[0034]** Figure 4 depicts symmetrical motor oscillations that vary with each subsequent period in accordance with the present invention. As shown in Figure 4, the first random ~~impeller~~wash chamber oscillation time is 0.4 seconds. This value is used during one oscillation period: 0.4 seconds clockwise (motor on) time, 0.4 seconds pause (motor off), 0.4 seconds counter-clockwise (motor on) time, and 0.4 seconds pause (motor off). Once the period is complete, a second "random" value, which may be different than the first random value of 0.4 seconds, is used. In the illustrative example, 0.2 seconds is used for the next oscillation period. Once this second oscillation period is complete, a value of 0.5 seconds is used for the next oscillation period. In the illustrative example depicted in Figure 4, the ~~impeller~~wash chamber oscillation times range from 0.2 to 0.5 seconds. The oscillation times can be set to a greater number of discrete values than shown in Figure 4. Also, other oscillation times in the range from 0.2 to 0.5 seconds can be used, such as oscillation times of 0.222 and 0.369 seconds. Randomly varying the oscillation time between the limits, with each subsequent period, yields a distribution of oscillation times. Alternatively to a random variation could be a predetermined variation within a given range of oscillation times to achieve a desired mean time for the oscillations. Random variation could also include predetermined variations according to some parameter or equation other than mean time.

Therefore, such "random" variations which could be obtained or selected in a number of ways could be used to obtain various desired results.

Please replace paragraph [0035] with the following amended paragraph:

**[0035]** In the illustrative example of Figure 4, the ~~impeller~~wash chamber oscillation times range from 0.2 to 0.5 seconds, however, the upper and lower oscillation time limits are not limited thereto. The oscillations times can be lower than 0.2 seconds and can be greater than 0.5 seconds.

Please replace paragraph [0037] with the following amended paragraph:

**[0037]** Figure 5 depicts a timing diagram of an illustrative "bi-modal stroke" profile. In a "bi-modal stroke" profile, symmetrical ~~impeller~~wash chamber oscillations having a first time value (*e.g.*, 0.2 seconds) repeat for a first predetermined number of oscillation periods (*e.g.*, 4 oscillation periods), then symmetrical ~~impeller~~wash chamber oscillations having a different time value (*e.g.*, 0.4 seconds) repeat for a second predetermined number of oscillation periods (*e.g.*, 6 oscillation periods), then the entire ~~impeller~~wash chamber oscillation sequence is repeated. As shown in Figure 5, the illustrative values are 0.2-second ~~impeller~~wash chamber oscillations, repeated for a total of four oscillation periods, followed by 0.4-second ~~impeller~~wash chamber oscillations, repeated for a total of four oscillation periods. The entire ~~impeller~~wash chamber oscillation sequence is then repeated. Alternatively, the duration of the oscillations and the number of periods used can be different values. For example, the first oscillation time value can be 0.211 seconds, with the oscillations repeating for three periods, followed by a 0.455-second oscillation for seven periods.